to clowest to the highest berths be allowed. The Post Office patronage would be then educed to its lowest value, and it would not much matter then

lowest value, and it would not much matter then who possessed it.

Cholera is very had in Eng'ant. Among its victims is Lord Jocelyn. He was the son in law of Viscountess Palmerston. He was a man of some talent, and would have made a much better man that his father, the bigoted old tory and Orangeman, the Earl of Roden.

A cent martial which has been sitting for some time on a Lieutenant Perry, of the Forty sixth regiment, has excited great interest on account of the proofs it has afforded of the disgusting pastimes of English officers. Their infamous oppression of any officer who is not a gentleman of rank and fortune, and of the lying and false swearing with which these sticklers for gentle blood have been guilty on the court martial—also the want of fairness on the past of the Judges towards te injures party—all these things have had the effect of disgusting the peo le more and more with aristocratic pretensions in this country.

Espartero is likely again to fail in Spain, through his want of sternness and vigor, and his failings in flavoring every one that beast of royal blood. He

Espariero is likely again to fail in Spain, through his want of sternness and vigor, and his failings in favoring every one that beats of royal blood. He is now in league with Isabella, to allow Christina to leave Spain with the horads of pelf of which she has robbed the nation. Narace will sgain step in, by and by, and prevent all the go d that Espartero might accomplish if he had sufficient nerve.

There is a Post Office publication here, called the Post Office Daily Packet Last, published at the General Post Office. In this list for play has never been shown to the United States ackets in announcing their arrival and departure, as if the public were not interested in sending letters by them. There has never been the same publicity given to the Collins steamers as to Cunard's, in the Post Office publication.

PASIS, Saturday, Aug. 12, 1854.

Correspondence Between Count Nesserode and M.

Drawyn de Lhuys—The Osinion of the French Minister on the Invasion of Turkey-Substantial Guarantees and the Status Ante Bellum-State of Affairs in Midrid - A Bedchamber Question

of Again.—The Queen's Trans and E-partero's Diffi-culty.—Cuban Politics.—The Preparations for the Next Grand Fête of Saint Napoleon. Since the intelligence of Russia's having crossed the Pruth, in her original invasion of the Princi-polities, in July, 1853, there has appeared nothing in the Moniteur of equal interest to the two letters of Count Nesselrede and M. Drouyn de L'uys, which that journal published yesterday. Such was the demand for copies that a great many of the ordinary newsvenders could not supply their customers. In fact, many of them were unable to procure any at all from the office, which was regularly beleaguered. The intelligence which I was enabled to communicate to you two days ago-that the evacuation of the Principalities by the Czar was not to disparage the hostile attitude of Auswas not to disparage the hostile attitude of Austria—is specially confirmed; and it is now avowedly declared that the nature of the guarantees specifically pointed out in the despatch of the French Foreign Minister was in the possession of Austria, when, on the 8th inst., her ambassador exchanged notes with those of France and England on the subject, agreeing that guarantees should be exacted

On the subject of these guarantees, says M. Drouyn de Lhuys, Russia has taken advantage of the exclusive right of surveilance, which treaties have con-ferred on her, to enter Moldavia and Wallachia, as though she were acting on her own territory. Her privileged position on the Black Sea bas enabled her to found establisments on that sea, and to form there a paval force, which, from want of a counterpoise, is a perpetual menace to the Ottoman empire. The uncontrolled pessession by Russia of the principal mouth of the Danube, has caused to the navigation of that important river moral and material obstacles which affect the commerce of all nations. Lastly, the arcicles of the treaty of Kainardji, relative to religious protection, have become, in consequence of an us warranted interpretation, the original cause of the struggle which Turkey now maintains. On all these points there are new regulations to be established, and important modifications to be made, in the status quo ante bellum. It may, I think, be said that the common interests of Europe would re

quire—
First. That Russia's prote torate over Moldavia,
Wallachia and Servia should cease for the nuare,
and that the privileges granted by the Sultans to
the provinces seper-cent on the empire should be
placed under the collective guarantee of the Powers
Secondly That the navigation of the Danube to
its mouth should be released from all impediments,
and subjected to the principles sauctioned by the
Congress of Vienza.

and subjected to the principles sauctioned by the Congress of Vienes.

Thirdly. That the treaty of the 13th of July, 1841, should be revised in concert by the algo-contracting marties in the interest of the balance of power of Europe, and in the sense of a limitation of that of Russia in the Black Sea.

F. urthly. That no power should claim the right of exercising an official protectorate over the subjects of the Sublime Porte, to whatever site they may belong; but that France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia should lend their mutual nd Russia should lend their mutual tain, Prussia and Russia should lend their mutual co-operation to obtain from the initiative of the Ottoman government the sanction and the observance of the religious privileges of the different Christian communities, and take advantage in the reciprocal interest of their co-religionists of the generous intentions manifested by his Majeaty the Sultan, without any attack resulting from it on the dignity and independence of his crown.

The recent communications, continues M. de Lhuys, of Baron de Hubner, (the Austrian ambassador at Paris,) authorise me already in saying that the opinious of Count de Buol, (the Minister at Vicons.) are the same as mine, and that to regards as I do, the guarantee which Europe is entitled to demand from Russia, &c., &c.
This letter of the French Minister for Foreign Af-

This letter of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs seems to have given universal satisfaction, and has immensely increased his reputation, already so high, for dipionatic ability. Count Nesserrode had used some special pleading to prove that the occupation of the Principalities was not the cause of the war. M. Droayn de Lhuys with a few strokes of his pen demolishes the whole, and unsparingly, if not haughtily, fixes the crime on the true calprit. He is also thought to be especially happy in replying to that portion of Count Nesselrode's despatch in which Russia offers to respect the integrity of Turkey so long as it is respected by the Powers who now occupy the waters and the territory of the Sultan.

"What similarity," retorts M. de L'Huys, "does there exist between the invader and protector? What analogy is there between the presence of the alided toops demanded by the Sublime Porte, and authorized by a diplomatic document—the effects of which are to cease by common accord—and the violent extrance of the Ru sian army on the Ottoman territory?"

authorized by a diplomatic document—the effects of which are to cease by common accord—and the violent extrance of the Ru sian army on the Ottoman territory?"

In tact, the general interpretation put upon Count Nesseirodes hester is that the Emperor hads that the ways are becoming much too not for him; and many do not scruple to say that unless the depractory tone of his minister is a ruse of the mast refined character, tidings may be shortly expected that he has struck his colors. The obstinate actitude of Anastria, the uncertain position of Prassia, the determined pressure which, both in the Baitic and Black seas, the Anglo French allian e is oringing to bear, it is thought will compel nim to give way; and every hour momentous intelligence is look-der. Count Nesselfo els letter is, in truth, openly spoken of as a victory. The Principalities which were proposed to be given up on conditions, have already been given up on necessary. The Tarks are in possession of Buch west, and the effect of a brilliant campaign—the bloodless result of Napolem's exquisite foreign diplomary—is loudly proclaimed as a bouquet arrived to grace the featival of the dynasty which France has forever chosen for nerself. There seems to be but one alloy—the fear that diplemacy will monopolice all the laurels, and that the arms of the western Powers may have missed the mingue occasion of showing what they can do in conjunction.

The dimation of Spain grows more and more settled. Already a regency is openly discussed, consisting of three persons—Espartero, Sen Miguel, consisting of the death of either. The Queen and reflect the funds of the structure of the death of the constant of the const

professional state of the state

because she has used her maternal influence in order to obtain from culpable ministers, from time to time, exceptibate concessions of oublic works. It is understood that the Ministry do not feel themselves atoms enough to resist this demand; but Queen less bells must formally give her consent to her mother's impendment. And can it be our advantagement must be the control of the

is on the opposite side of the river, but flanks the Pisce.

In the gardens of the Tuileries, a relief is to be given to the eye, aching with so much excessive brilliancy. The entrance arch I have spoken of sill have its fac simile on the other side; but afterwards the illuminations of the gardin are to have a softer and more soothing effect. The lamps, innumerable as they are, are however formed of silver paper, of all shapes and sizes; and peeping t rough the massive green of the tall tees, every branch of which is literally laden with them, the effect must be charming. Festoons of lamps, on standards of gold and purple, on which in beautiful combination groups of tri-colored banners are fixed, are everywhere scattered about. A beautiful pageds, such as French taste could have only imagined, is erected for the monster concert, and fourgood, such as French taste could have only ima-gived, is erected for the monster concert, and four-tains from all quarters will plash up their cooling streams, and mingle the sweet sound of their falling waters in the midst of this woodrous effort of man to cheat the sun and meon, and all the stars of hea-ven, of their rightful pre-eminence.

BESTIE.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN NESSELRODE, THE RUSSIAN MINISTER, AND DROUYN DE L'HUYS, THE FRENCH MINISTER.

[From the Paris Moniteur, Aug 11.]

We place before our readers the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to the demand for the evacuation of the Principalities, which was formulated by Austria and supported by Prussia. The despatch of Count Nesselrode, transmitted officially by the Count of Vienna to the government of his Imperial Majesty, has proveked, on the part of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, a reply, which we also publish. The communication of those documents preceded and prepared the exchange of notes which took place at Vienna on the 8th inst., a fact which we have already announced.

We restrict ourselves to observe that after the arguments employed by Russia to decline (répousser) the demands of the two great German Powers, the tenor of the pro-lamations it has addressed to the Wallachians and Moldavians, the multifiled checks its tree, a have suffered in their retreat, and the concentration of forces commanded by General Buron Hess in Transylvania and the Bukowina, the Cabinet of 8t. Petersburg can no longer honorably represent (ne saurant peus honorablement représenter) the evacuation of the Principalities as a concession made to the diplomary of Austria.

DESPATCH OF COUNT NESSELRODE TO PRINCE GORT-SCHAROFF, RUSSIAN ENVOY AT VIENNA.

St. PETERRSBURG, 17-29 June, 1854.

My PRINCE—Count Esterhazy has communicated to me the despatch by which his Cabinet requests us (nous engage) to put a term to the actual crisis by avoiding to push further our trans-Danubia operations, and in evacuating the Principalities within as short a delay as possible.

In motifying this decire on Austrian and German iterests whice the extension of the struggle on the Danube would compromise, Count Bat supports himself on the ground that our occupation of the Principalities was the principal cause of the war. We shall ask bis leave to make some reserves in this respect.

The occupation of the Principalities had no

Principalities was the principal cause of the war. We shall sak his leave to make some reserves in this respect.

The occupation of the Principalities had not prevented the epening and the continuation of the negotiations. It was not it which provoked the abandonment of the Vienna note, the rejection of the propositions made at Olmutz, with the confurence and the approbation of Austria, no more than the complete change of all the anterior bases of negotiations; and if since then all attempts at reconciliation have proved abortive, the Austrian Cabinet cannot discount that it arose from incidents and motives much more complicated, upon which we prefer remaining allent to day to avoid disagreeable reoriminations.

We replied by silence to the summons of France and England, because it was of an offensive nature (forme biessante) preceded by open provomitions, and devoid of all conditions of reciprocity; and if war resulted therefrom, it would be just to impute the cause thereof less to the nature of our reply than to the tone and terms which provoked it.

However this may be (quoiqu'il en sop), if in the opinion of the Austrian Government, the prolonged occupation of the Principalities was the motive of the war, it would result therefrom that by the cessation of that occupation the war would cease from the fact itself, as hostilities would be suspen ted.

Is it in the power of the Cabinet of Vienna to give us the assuran e there if? (Le Cabinet de Vienna to determ that the compation of the Principalities, whatever may have been altered beyond measure, that the occupation of the Principalities, whatever may have been its original character has become nothing else for us but a military presion, the maintenance and aoandonners of which are above all things, subordinate to atrategical considerations. It is clear, therefore,

that before we voluntary give up, out of regard to the situation of Austria, the only point where, pushing the offender, there causin for us some chances of re-establishing in our favor the equilibrium which is everywhere else against us, we ought to have at least what securities Austria can other us; for if the hostilities continue, if the Powers, disensaged of all apprehension in Turkey, remain at therty either to pursue us an the evacuated territory, or to employ all their disposable forces, in futue, to invade our Asiatic or European coast, so as to impose upon us unacceptable conditions, it is evident that Austria would have asked us to weaken ourselves morally and materially by a secrifice an sure period extended to the contral to the contral to a sure period extended to the contral to a sure of the contral to all the latter do not dissimulate the intention of upsetting or diminishing her power—to expose her to all the native of every means of obtaining that that peace should not be ruinous and disconcrable for her, would be an act so contrary to all the laws of equity, to every principle of military honor, that we flatter ourselves in the belief (mous sous plaisons decreased the mind of his Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph.

In communicating to us the protocol of the 9th April, the Court of Vienna lays stress with us upon the positive engagement taken be it towards too Western Powers to bring shout, by all means in its power, the final evacuation of the Principalities; but, in taking that engagement, tuerts outlines they do not, by their exactions, prevent the success of her effor a. The same applies to the interests of Austrian and of the while of Germany may mem analysis for if the interests of Austrian and of the while of German way mem and success of her effor a. The same applies to the interests of Austrian and of the while of German way the success of her effor a. The same

as it shall be respected by the Powers which occupy at this moment the waters and the territory of the Sul an.

Evacuation of the Principalities—We are willing to proceed therewith, on suitable securities being given.

Consolidation of the Rights of the Christians in Turkey.—Starting from the idea that the civil rights to be obteined for all the Curistian subjects of the Porte are inseparable from the religious rights as stipulated by the protocol, and would become valueless for our or religious; if the latter in acquiring new privileges did not retain the ancient ones, we have already declared that if it was thus the demand which the Emperor has made to the Porte would be fulfilled, the motive of the difference set aside, and his Majesty ready to concur in the European guarantee of those privileges.

Such being the dispositions of the Emperor on the capital points indicated in the protocol, it appears to us, my Prince, that, provided peace is wished for without arrive pensée, which renders it impossible, it would not be difficult to arrive at it on this triple basis, or, at least to prepare the negotiations there of by means of an armitice.

This is the hope which your Excellency will kindly appears (condra bien exprimer) to the Austrian Cabinet, by communicating to it this despatch. Receive, &c.,

DESPATCH FROM M. DROWN DELIGUES TO AREON BE EQUAQUENCY, MINISTER OF THE EMPEROR AT VIENNA.

PARIS, July 22, 1854.

MONSIEUR LE BARON—I have re cived the despatches which you have done me the honor to write to me, up to No. 121, and your telegraphic despatch of yesterday has also reached me.

Whatever interest the double communication which you announce to me must necessarily offer to the government of his imperial Majesty. I need not await it to appreciate, on preine commissance de cause, the reply of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. For some days that document has been in my hands, which was, as you know presented by Gen. Issakeff to all the governments who were represented at the Bamberg conferences, and the Emperor

ror, before his departure for Biarritz, had time to examine it, and to give me his instructions.

I shall chiect but a very few words to the commencement (debut) of Count Nesseirode's despatch. Russia persists in throwing back u on the Western Powers the responsibility of a crisis which she alone provoked. She complains of the form of their summons, and beholds in a step which her acts have rendered necessary the determining cause of the war. This is torgetting a little too soon the series of long and laborious negotiations which occupied last year; it is not taking sufficient account of the multiplied warnings which in every form France and England gave to the cabinet of St. Petersburg; finally, it is a wilful self-disavowal that, from the day upon which the Russian armies invaded the Principalities of the Danube, peace was so much compromised that the most loyal, the most patient efforts could not save it. I shall, therefore, M. le Baron, confine myself to recall to mind that the despatch of Count Buol to Count Esterhazy, the very same to which Count Nesselvode replies, re established as it should do (comme il fallant), the verity of the parts (-bels), and that the confe ence of Vienna, in the protoc of the 9th of April, solemuly recognized that the summons addressed to Russia by France and England was founded in right, thair fundée en deoit. Europe has, therefore, pronounced its judgment by its most accredited organs, and that suffices for us. I now come to the political part of the Russian communication. What at the very first strikes me is that, in only attributing to the step attempted by Austria, and supported by Prussia, a character purely Germanic, those two Powers could not show themselves satisfied with the result of their insistances.

The despatch of Count Buol to Count Esterhazy

Austria, and supported by Prussia, a character purely Germanie, those two Powers could not show themselves satisfied with the result of their Insistances.

The despatch of Count Buol to Count Esterhazy put in relief the two following points:—

1. The necessity of evacuating, within a short delay, the Principalities of the Danube.

2. The impossibility of subordinating that evacuation, claimed in the name of the essential interests of Germany, to conditions independent of the will of Austria.

Now no limit is fixed to the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia, and the proclamation of an armistic is considered as the condition sine quanno of the retreat of the invading armies beyond the Pruth. Tre prejudice which Russia, according to the testimony of Austria and Prussia, bears to the Germanic Confederation. by not re-entering within its territorial limits, subsists, consequently, in full, and not only does it be ome aggravated by its duration, but also by the fin de non recevoir, of which the legitimate representations which it had raised have just been the object.

The Cabinet of St. Petersburg, it is true, adheres, it says, to the principles laid down in the probacol of the 9th of A ril, but the presence of the Russian troops on the Ottoman territory already tates from that declaration—while I wish to examine closely—the greatest part of its value. The evacuation of the Principalities is, in fact, the primary condition of the integrity of the Turkish empire, and the fact of their occupation constitutes a flagrant violation of the integrity of the Turkish empire, and the fact of their occupation constitutes a flagrant violation of European right

The crisis which troubles the world—I will repeat it the more readily because an attempt is made to contest it—delives from the passage of the Pruth; and Russia ro lopger to-day subordinate, to the exactions of a position in which she has deliberately placed the fact of the presence of allied troops. demanded the fact of the presence of the Russian army into the Ottoman

Angle French and Control of the Control of the French array.

Independence and sovereignty of the Sublime Porte could co exist with such a system. The government of his imperial Majesty assuredly does not wish to say that Europe can show likelif indifferent to the amelioration of the condition of the rayas; on the contrary, it thinks that it out to cover those pipulations with its active solicitude, and come to an understanding to one or age the benevolent dispositions of the Sultan in their favor; but it firmly believes that the reforms of which the system is susceptible, to which the different communities of Turkey are submitted, ought to be salutary and efficacious to crusnate from the Ottoman government; and that, if their accomplishment requires foreign assistance, it should be an amicable action, shown by goed and well-meant advice, and not by an interference founded upon treaties which no State could subscribe to without abdicating its independence.

This examination of the reply of the cabinet of St. Petersburg would not be complete, M. le Baron, unless I observed that Count Messlerode avoids with extreme care to make the slightest allusion to that one of all the paragraphs of the pro ocol of the 9th of April which deserves most to attract his attention, and the only one, in our opinion, which has a capital importan e, as it im digs the necessity of a European revision of the ancient relations of Russia with Turkey.

France and England could not therefore consent to a suspension of arms on the vague assurances given by Count Nesslorde touching the pacific dispositions of the St. Petersburg abinet. The sacrifices made by the allied powers are very considerable, the object they have in view is great enough for them not to stop on the way before having the certitude of not being obliged to recommence the war. The particular conditions they will put for peace depend upon too many eventualities for them to indicate them at present, and in this respect they reserve their opinion.

However, M. le Baron, the government of his Imperial Majesty, is perfectly willing to make

befestablished, and important modifications to be made, to the status quo ante bellam. It may be said, I think, that the common interests of Europe will deman!—

1. That the protectorate exercised hitherto (by the Imperial Court of Russia over the principalities of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Servia, shall cease in future, and that the privileges accorded by the Sultans to those dependent provinces of their empire, should, in virtue of an arrangement concluded with the Sublime Porte, he placed under the collective guarantee of the powers.

2. That the navigation of the mouths of the Dambe should be free from all obstruction, and subject to the application of the principals consecrated by the acts of the Congress of Vienna.

3. That the treaty of the 13th July, 1841, should be revised by agreement of the high contracting powers in an interest of European equilibrium, and in the sense of a limitation of the power of Russia in the Black Sea.

4. That no power shall claim the right of exercising an official protectorate over the subjects of the Sublime Porte, no matter to which rite they belong, but that France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia and Russia shall give their mutual concurrence to obtain from the initiative of the Ottoman government the consecration and observance of the religious privileges of the different religious communities, and turn to account, in the re-ipro-al interest of their co-religionists, the generous interested of his crown resulting therefrom.

The conference, if it meets, will, I flatter myself to hope, recognize that none of the ideas I have just expressed are contrary to the protocol of the 9th April, and that it was even difficult to contain within more moderate limits the investigation (la recherche) which France, Austria, Great Britain and Prussia have, at this period, formally engaged to more subject of the means most proper to consolidate the existence of Turkey by attaching it to the guarantees which Europe has the right to demand from Russia, to be no longer exposed to a renewal

To resume—the document which has emanated from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg makes absolutely no change in the respective situations, and, in the opinion of the government of his Imperial Majesty, it will only serve to define them still more distinctly. Since Russis has still to make known her intentions in a practical and positive manner, France and England persist in their attitude of beliligerent Powers; and, as the Principalities have not been evacuated, Prussia and Austria will doubtless come to the conclusion (jugeront) that the obligations resulting from the treaty of the 20th of April, and strengthened, as regards the Cabinet of Vienna, by its private agreement with the Sublime Porte, subsist in their integrity and have fallen due.

Receive, &c., Drouve de L'auve.

OPINIONS OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

[From the Journal des Débaus, Aug. 12.]

The Moniture has published two documents of the highest importonce—first, the answer made by Russia to the demand for the evacuation of the Prin-Ipalities, which has been drawn up by the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin; and next, the reply which the communication of the Russian answer has produced from the French government. We thus find solved the doubts which we have before expressed as to the effect which the evacuation of the Principalities might produce on the Western Fowers. We asked ourselves whether they would regard the retreat of the Russian army as a concession made to their policy, and which might open a new perspective of the re-establishment of peace. We now know that the Cabinets of Paris and of London only regard this movement of the Russian armies as a fait de guerre, and not as a concession to Austrian diplomacy.

Prom the Paris Sciole, Aug 12.]

It is uscless to comment on the reply of M. de Nesslende to the summons of Austria; it is still the same mode of reasoning on the part af the Russian Chancellor, with this difference—that the tone of the deepatch is less lofty, without being less perfidious. The Russian Minister fully proves the correctness of the policy which we have insisted on for upwards of a year; he almost makes it a wrong on the part of the Western Powers to have negotiated after the enrance of the Russians into the Danubian provinces. If France and England had, in fast, signified to Russia an ultimatum of war on the passage of the Print, we should not have lost so many months in exchanging notes and making protocols, the first a result of which course of proceeding was foreseen by the men least versed in political matters. The Emperor of Russia could not any further draw back after his recourse to arms, and his reveat from the Principalities at this moment is a double strategical movement. He withdrawn because he wants, by this appearance of oncession to the demands of Austria and Prussia, to sow division am

ine, and it is she who is most interested in the free navigation of the Danube. It is not, consequent-ly, to much to require her to give us an active and sincere co operation.

navigation of the Danube. It is not, consequently, to much to require ber to give us as active and sincere co operation.

THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA.

In the House of Commons on the 12th alt., Mr. Hurn said he should be glad if the noble President of the Courtil could give the House somewhat more detailed inform stion as to the nature of the communication which had been made by the Austrian government to the gove numents of England and France as to the securities to be exacted from Russis for the mainterance of future peace, and against future aggression on the part of Russis.

Lord J. Russell said that a communication had been made by the Emperor of Russia to the Austrian government, that it was the intention of Russis to evacuate the Principalities—unldavis as well as Waltschia. The Minister for Foreiga Affairs of Austria, however, had intimated to the ministers of Eng and and France that His Imperial Majesty was ready to proceed with the interchange of notes which had been previously agreed upon, with a view to the eccurities for future peace, notwithstanding the evacuation of the Principalities. The note of the English and Franch Ministers contained a statement of the general nature of the securities which would be required for the future peace of Europe against the aggressions of Russis. (Hes., hear.) He need not state further the nature of the securities which would be required for the future peace of Europe against the aggressions of Russis. (Hes., hear.) He need not state further the nature of the securities which would be required for the future peace of Europe against the aggressions of Russis. The Austria was so far satiefactory, as it showed that the Emperor of Austria was so far satiefactory, as it showed that the Emperor of Austria was so far satiefactory, as it showed that the Emperor of Austria was so far satiefactory, as it showed that the Emperor of Austria was so far satiefactory, as it showed that the Emperor of Austria was so far satiefactory, and that there was a general agreement as to the s

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orgs of Remain abutes who hould contain with no sages. Surely is not akane, that the alarminate we have a south and a surely and the sage of the sage